1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
3	SOUTHERN DIVISION
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
5	Plaintiff, No. 1:20cr189
6	vs.
7	MYKAEL LEE BOOKER,
8	Defendant.
9	Before:
10	THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. JONKER,
11	U.S. District Judge Grand Rapids, Michigan
12	Thursday, September 23, 2021  Motion to Withdraw Plea Proceedings
13	APPEARANCES:
14	
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18	On behalf of the Plaintiff;
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09/23/2021

(Proceedings, 10:00 a.m.)

THE CLERK: The United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan is now in session. The Honorable Robert J. Jonker, chief judge, presiding.

Court is in session.

THE COURT: All right. We're here on the case of the United States against Mykael Booker, 1:20cr189. Let's start with appearances, please.

MR. ROTH: Good morning, Your Honor. Jonathan Roth on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: And Helen Nieuwenhuis on behalf of Mykael Booker, Your Honor, and he is here and present today.

THE COURT: Okay. Welcome everyone. The matter on the agenda for today is the Defense motion to withdraw Mr. Booker's guilty pleas at least to Counts 1, 2 and 4. I think not to Count 3, is that right, Ms. Nieuwenhuis? Count 3 being the firearm or the -- the ammunition rather?

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I was going to say, that is correct. Mr. Booker and I have spent many hours discussing this, and I really asked to have this motion so Mr. Booker could indicate what he wanted to do, because we have kind of gone back and forth as to which counts. I don't know. We may be moving to withdraw his entire plea, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, maybe, are, I mean, I have to know what the requested relief is so -- I mean, the motion papers as I saw it framed addressed certainly 1, 2 and 4. I thought there was an explicit statement that he wasn't moving to withdraw as to Count 3.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: And that was, Your Honor, and I am all right proceeding on that, Your Honor. And I tried to leave some openings at the time that Mr. Booker and I talked that was our determination of where we were, and -- is that where we still are? Mr. Booker is indicating that's where we still are, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. And I take it from the government's perspective, Mr. Roth, there is no opposition to withdrawing the plea on Count 2, right?

MR. ROTH: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And if we grant it on that, which I am inclined to do because there is no opposition and there is no factual basis, I take it the government would move to dismiss that at some point?

MR. ROTH: That would be the plan, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I have to say, you know, this is not the first time somebody has tried to withdraw a plea but I have never seen one based on what happened here, which is a lab test showing absolutely no controlled substance after both a dog alert and a field test to the contrary. That's very

unusual. But let me hear your position, then, each of you on the other counts. I'll give you my initial reaction so you can focus your comments.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: All right.

THE COURT: The Count 2, granted. There is clearly no factual basis and that plea has to be set aside, and I expect, as Mr. Roth said, the government will move to dismiss that in due course.

With respect to the felon in possession of ammunition, Count 3, as Ms. Nieuwenhuis indicates, the Defense isn't moving to withdraw that, and I would have to say I think the circumstances would make it difficult to support withdrawal under the standard either Durham or Ellis factors or whatever case you want to cite, because it's really not tied to anything involving what people believed was cocaine at the time mistakenly. It's independent. It's based on physical recovery of ammunition in the place where Mr. Booker was arrested. And I don't see any of the other circumstances that would point to a good basis to set that aside in any event. That would be my reaction.

Count 1, the conspiracy I tend to think falls in a similar bailiwick, that the time frame of the conspiracy was a little longer. It was certainly not focused just on the November 22 discovery of what people at the time thought was a significant quantity of cocaine, and there was also I think a

pretty strong factual basis that Mr. Booker provided to the Magistrate Judge during the plea hearing for that, but I am willing to listen. And I understand the Defense position that, well, the presence of a large amount of cocaine at the time of the arrest would certainly also be strong evidence of a conspiracy and might therefore have affected Mr. Booker's thinking and the decision he made to plead on that.

924(c), Count 4, that's the one where I am the most sympathetic on initial hearing anyway and initial reading to the Defense position that Mr. Booker ought to be able to set it aside. And it's not only based on what's in the Defense paper. When I went back and looked at the change of plea hearing transcript, and I've had a chance, of course, to listen to the tape before in reviewing the report and recommendation, but what I see is at least in two places when Judge Kent is talking to Mr. Booker, a reference not to in furtherance but to in connection with.

So I am looking at, for your benefit, counsel, I think it's page 8 of the transcript where he describes that as one of the elements, and then later on when going through the factual basis on page 18, again, he says, lastly, is it also true -- he is asking Mr. Booker -- on that date -- on that date, November 22nd, 2020, that you possessed a pistol in connection with the drug dealing which is charged against you in Counts 1 and 2 of the indictment? And Mr. Booker says, yes, sir.

But that's the only thing he directly admitted, and I don't think under prevailing case law that in connection with is the same thing as in furtherance of. Although, the government certainly detailed proofs elsewhere in the record from which you could draw that reasonable inference on the present record I might be inclined to think that there ought to be another chance for Mr. Booker to assess where he wants to go on that.

So that's, you know, after just reading the briefing of the parties, after looking, again, at the plea hearing transcript this time, not just the tape, those are my preliminary coming in leanings, and with that I'll turn it over to Ms. Nieuwenhuis for any argument the Defense wants to make. And as I said, I am not going to make any final decisions until I hear both of you today, but I figured I'd give you a target to shoot at.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Okay. May I have just one moment, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I do want to say a few words on the record --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: -- in regards to, I think, the Court has already put its finger on the pulse of what an odd scenario this is that all of these drugs tested negative or there were

no controlled substances in over 3,000 grams that were tested. I personally have never had that happen before, but I think at least in my -- you know, there are sometimes when it's probably best for a client maybe not to have purity levels or whatever tested, but I think from now on, at least trying to counsel Defendants, I think I am going to insist upon having these drugs tested before they come in and enter a plea. And I know that, you know, time frames are very difficult for that to all happen, but we wouldn't be in this position.

And I do have to say that Mr. Booker has — is really a very intelligent young man. He is very thoughtful. He has put in a lot of work even on his decisions. There are some reasons in our decision that I really don't want to put on the record in open court, but I think part of the complexion of this case had to do with early on the government wanting him to cooperate, of which he did not want to cooperate, and with that said, the only place I found where these drugs allegedly tested positive is listed in that complaint, and I guess —

THE COURT: The November 22 drugs?

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Yes.

THE COURT: Was there a test done, by the way -- I seem to recall, whether it was in the complaint or otherwise, that some heroin was found on Mr. Booker.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Yes. There was some heroin found on Mr. Booker, but I have not seen a test result on that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: There was some crack cocaine that I did believe tested positive at that residence.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: And so perhaps, you know, early on we would have challenged the complaint and had more of a record even of the basis of this testing. And you know, I guess it's live and learn, but from now on, as I said, I think I am going to change at least that part of how I proceed in a case.

As the Court knows, Mr. Booker was charged in Count 1, Count 2, 3 and 4, and Count 4 has always been rather problematical. And after discussing everything and -- I can't emphasize it enough how many times we talked about the 924(c) in conjunction with the problems that we have on the date of November 22 of 2020, and the alleged three kilograms of cocaine that was found in that residence. I don't think there is any way that anybody looking at the factual and the circumstances of this case can say that Mr. Booker's entry of a 924(c) guilty plea shows that he knowingly and voluntarily entered that plea.

We had looked at the 924(c) very closely after the Court had questioned it the first time the way it was charged, and when you look at the indictment, in the indictment it actually says, on/or about November 22 of 2020, and then later on references Count 1 and Count 2 of the superseding indictment. And early on there was a plea agreement offered

which would be dismissing the conspiracy count, and Mr. Booker would be entering pleas to Count 2, 3 and 4. And after discussing that with Mr. Booker, and we kind of came, I think, to the conclusion that the conspiracy was probably the least of our problems when we were looking at what kind of time he was looking at.

But had we taken -- had we known maybe about this whole thing with the drugs, it might have changed the complexion and he might have entered a plea agreement, and that was a plea agreement without cooperation. However, as Mr. Booker indicated to me, he didn't want anybody being able to say that he was cooperating or that somebody could point to something and make it look as if he was cooperating, and so we passed that up. But had that gone and we had entered a plea in front of the Magistrate, there would be nothing to attach this 924(c) to because Count 2 would be gone and he would not have been adjudicated guilty of the conspiracy.

And the time frame of when the drugs were tested, they were not tested until after the Court had accepted the report and recommendation in the case, and so that's a very -- a much lower standard to try and withdraw your plea at that point had we known that and immediately gone in at that time.

But here I have to show that he entered a plea which was not knowing and voluntary, and if Mr. Booker shows a fair and just reason for requesting withdrawal of his plea, he

should be allowed to withdraw that, and we are asking the Court to allow him to withdraw his plea on Count 4, which is the 924(c).

I guess I can't emphasize enough to the Court that the drugs found at the house basically colored our decisions as to what we wanted to do and most definitely with the 924(c). Attorney Celis was involved when we talked to Mr. Booker about it, and we came to the conclusions really that because of what had happened on November 22 of 2020, even if we proceeded to trial and fought the other issues, the alleged payment or whatever in October, whether or not the government would be able to show that and that would be a trial issue.

So I am asking the Court to allow Mr. Booker to withdraw his guilty plea in regards to the comments that the Court has already made in regards to what was said at the plea hearing. And the plea hearing is more of a colloquy with the Magistrate Judge and the government saying, you know, do you agree? And Mr. Booker says yes. And so I'm asking the Court to take a hard look at it in allowing Mr. Booker to withdraw his plea to Count 4.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Nieuwenhuis.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: You are welcome.

THE COURT: We'll go over to Mr. Roth for the government's position.

MR. ROTH: Thank you, Your Honor. And I will start by

addressing the Court's questions first.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROTH: As it relates to the heroin that was found in the Defendant's buttocks that was not tested. Because it was such a small amount, it was more consistent with use because the heroin was not part of the charged distribution conspiracy, we did not send that into the lab.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROTH: The Court's other and far more important question is about the factual basis that was given to Magistrate Judge Kent. This was not something that was raised by Defense counsel and therefore not something that we briefed, and so I am not in a position to be able to speak appropriately about what the remedy is for an inadequate factual basis. But what I can speak to is the factual component of it, which is that while the Magistrate's use of the word in connection to in furtherance of is certainly not the same thing, it is certainly problematic, and if that were the sole basis for the factual basis it would be a much larger problem.

But immediately preceding that, the Magistrate's practice and what was done in this case is to ask the government to give a summary of the proofs that would be presented, and in that summary we talked about a number of guns that the Defendant possessed in furtherance of -- in furtherance of this conspiracy both on the 22nd and leading up

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to it, and the Defendant adopted that in saying that the government would be able to present that evidence, acknowledging that it was accurate.

And so while not as detailed as this Court's factual basis would have been, it certainly does seem to suffice in establishing a factual basis, but more importantly that the Defendant was acknowledging these things to be true.

And I think that gets into the larger issue, which is that the Defendant does not -- he does not assert his innocence as to these counts, and that's maybe the most important factor that that is in the Court's consideration with motions to withdraw pleas. What he says is that his decision to plead quilty hinged heavily on the drugs seized from his apartment. In other words, I thought that you could prove that I was quilty but now I am not so sure. That's a strategic decision. That is not a knowing and voluntary decision -- excuse me, or an unknowing or unvoluntary decision. It does not speak to those issues. It speaks to his own personal strategy and that weighing of whether or not I could win at trial. That reconsideration of that is something that is, a -- not an approved reason to withdraw a plea, but to the contrary, that sort of buyer's remorse is expressly disfavored in motions to withdraw a plea.

Nothing that the Defendant argues undermines that this was a knowing and voluntary plea. He knew that the testing was

not complete at the time he chose to plead guilty, and this is sort of what the Court acknowledged. He chose to plead guilty because he believed he had three plus kilograms of cocaine. He knew he had phone calls of which he is clearly discussing more than 500 grams. He knew that the evidence was overwhelming as to the conspiracy.

The only thing that then changes is that the cocaine found in the room is not -- excuse me. Some of the cocaine found in that room was not found to be actual cocaine. That does not change whether or not he possessed a gun on that day in furtherance of the overall conspiracy. He acknowledges possessing that gun. He acknowledges expressly possessing it in connection to, and then he adopts the government's recitation of how he possessed it in furtherance of that conspiracy. And again, there is nothing that Ms. Nieuwenhuis today says that factually undermines that nor is there anything that legally supports a connection that would undermine it.

Ms. Nieuwenhuis discussed today a potential plea agreement earlier on that the Defendant rejected. Discussed the fact that he was offered to cooperate. Those things are not of much value or of much importance in this decision, but what they do is they suggest that he did weigh his options thoroughly. That this was not something he rushed into. That this was something he spoke to his counsel about, something that he thought deeply about, that he had no impediments in his

mind to making a well-reasoned decision. To the contrary, he evaluated his circumstances and strategically made the one that he thought benefitted him best, and that was not to plead guilty pursuant to an agreement but to come in and plead to all of the charges. And in some ways that significantly simplifies the analysis today.

If this were a plea agreement where he had pled guilty to 2, 3 and 4 and in exchange 1 had been dismissed, well, now consideration has changed. Now he made a bargain and the weight on each side of that scale has changed. Because he walked in and pled guilty without any agreement whatsoever, no consideration was removed from him. To the contrary, his weight was unloaded a bit. His count will be dismissed, and he benefits from that, but it does not undermine the bargain that he made when he chose to plead guilty, nor does it undermine the fact that he made that decision knowingly and voluntarily.

So we'd ask the Court to deny the motion as to the counts other than Count 2 and 3, so Counts 1 and 4. If the Court is inclined to allow the Defendant to withdraw as to Count 4, I think for simplicity it would make sense to withdraw as to Count 1 as well, so that when we proceed to trial the jury will have those to consider together because they are obviously linked in the charging language. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. The related -- I mean, it's not a related question but a different question, and I ask you

both to address this, too. You touch on at the end, Mr. Roth, if we are going to have some but not all of the pleas set aside when, I guess, we didn't have a plea agreement though. It was a plea straight up, so we don't really have the negotiation issues. All right. I don't need to hear anymore about that then. Okay. Thank you.

MR. ROTH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Nieuwenhuis, anything else from your perspective?

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I just have a few things, Your Honor.

I don't see how it can be buyer's remorse when you base your decision on evidence that the government says they have and that is not true. And so the buyer's remorse which we usually see in a fact scenario is not here. There is no buyer remorse. This is he now knows these — the drugs were fake. And we based a lot of decision based on that most definitely on the 924(c) count, and I think it would be totally unfair to hold him to the plea that he made in front of the Magistrate.

It's not a well-reasoned decision. Mr. Booker is a very intelligent individual, but you can be the most reasoned decision maker in the world, but if you don't have the true facts of what you are pleading to, or believe exist, then you can reason all you want but your reason is faulty at that point, and I am asking the Court to allow Mr. Booker to

withdraw his 924(c) plea.

When we look at the Durham case, it lists, you know, the length of time between the plea and the request to withdraw, the Defendant's reason for not presenting his grounds earlier, whether he has maintained innocence or asserted innocence. There are some issues that I don't want to discuss on the record right now in regards to things that he has said in regards to maintaining his innocence, but sometimes when you are looking at evidence that's staring you in the face and you can do nothing other than deal with it, you enter a plea.

And that brings us to the other part of the analysis, which are circumstances surrounding a plea and any potential prejudice to the government. I don't see that. I know there is at least one Co-Defendant which is still standing. And so I am asking the Court to take all those things into consideration and allow Mr. Booker to withdraw his plea to that count, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else from the government, Mr. Roth?

MR. ROTH: Very briefly. Just -- and specifically addressing something Ms. Nieuwenhuis said. It's important to note that testing did confirm that the Defendant did have a distribution amount of cocaine on November 22nd, which is the day of the charged 924(c). While it's not the big amount, it is certainly a distribution amount of crack cocaine.

Nothing else, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Well, the motion from the Defense is relief to withdraw a plea at least to some of the counts, specifically Count 924(c), the Count 4, as well as, of course, Count 2 that everybody agrees needs to be withdrawn, and then Count 1, the conspiracy. There is no move on the part of the Defense to withdraw the plea to the felon in possession of ammunition charge.

When I look at the overall motion, I think everybody agrees on what the standards are. The language of the rule says is there a fair and just reason for withdraw of the guilty plea? And the language of the cases, whether I use the government's case cites or the Defense are the same. We look at the length of time between a decision to plead guilty and then the motion to withdraw and the reason that it is being presented now and not earlier.

And I think everybody also agrees that those first two factors weigh in favor of the Defense, certainly not against the Defense, because the reason that came up was lab testing of what everybody thought earlier, based on preliminary testing, would show controlled substances, specifically cocaine, but in fact it didn't when there was lab testing.

So yes, you can characterize it from the government's point of view as, you know, sort of lessening the weight for the Defense. You can characterize it from the Defense point of

view as not really knowing what was going on. The reality is we all make decisions in the face of some level of uncertainty. That's true in a guilty plea situation, too. And one of the factors people put in the mix is, well, how much do we know about the testing or the proof that's actually going to come in at trial? But either way, for purposes of withdrawing the plea, I think we're situated with those factors weighing in favor.

The last two factors are prejudice to the government and Defendant's prior experience. There really isn't, I don't think, much prejudice to the government. Of course, going to trial is always more work than not going to trial, but nothing that seems unfair to me. And the Defendant's prior experience with the criminal justice system is not of a huge factor either way.

To me the key factors, the pivotal ones, are maintaining innocence and the circumstances of the original plea. And to me those factors, as well as the others that I've talked about, weigh differently depending on the count we are talking about.

Everybody agrees Count 2 and the plea of guilty to Count 2, possession with intent to distribute cocaine, has to go because the factual basis for it is gone, at least in the quantities that were charged, and so I am going to grant the Defense motion as to Count 2.

The felon in possession of ammunition, Count 3, is really, I think, where we started the hearing. Not at issue, but to the extent it is, and I understand from Ms. Nieuwenhuis's comments that there has probably been some back and forth in her own mind and her client's own mind on whether to do it, to me there is no basis, no fair and just reason for withdraw of that plea, even though that's the one that exposes Mr. Booker to the most significant mandatory penalties in the case, the 15-year mandatory minimum based on prior record. It's a standalone set of factual matters, and it simply is recovery of the ammunition in the place where he was arrested after having been convicted of the predicate felonies, and I think that clearly, when I go through the transcript of the plea colloquy with the Magistrate Judge, Mr. Booker takes responsibility for that and has never maintained innocence with respect to that Count 3.

The conspiracy charge, which is conspiracy to distribute controlled substances, specifically the cocaine, actually charges a much broader time period. It goes all the way back to 2018, though I don't think if we were going to trial for Mr. Booker we'd find proofs of his involvement necessarily that far back, but it does anticipate -- at least the government's proofs anticipate trial proofs beyond what was going on November 22. There was the October run to Detroit, for example, the tape-recorded conversations or intercepted

conversations rather that give context to what's going on and make it look like payment for drug delivery. And Mr. Booker doesn't back away from any of that in the plea colloquy. And beyond that, he really doesn't back away from what I think the fairest conclusion is, that he thought the three kilograms or so that he had of substance in his residence on November 22, he thought they were real drugs, and that, for a conspiracy purpose, is still proof. It's not necessary to be convicted of a conspiracy that you actually have real drugs. If you think they are you are still making an agreement with somebody for the distribution of controlled substances, and if they submit counterfeit drugs to you, you have been defrauded by your fellow co-conspirator but you are not necessarily innocent of the conspiracy.

So I think that does stand alone, and frankly, I would expect there would be proofs of what was found in the November -- the November raid, including the fact that it wasn't a controlled substance but lab tested, but put that together with the other circumstances of the arrest and there'd still be a basis for a jury to find the conspiracy and Mr. Booker has admitted to it. So I don't see a basis for withdraw of the guilty plea to the conspiracy.

The 924(c) is, as I said from my opening comments, the one that I think is the strongest case for a fair and just reason, and I do intend to grant the Defense motion with

respect to the 924(c). It's absolutely true that it's not -that a motion for a withdraw of a plea is not an opportunity
for a Defendant just to kind of make a tactical decision or
second guess what happened earlier, but I don't think that's
really what's going on here. I think the 924(c) has, at least
in my mind, always been a bit of an issue. That's why I raised
it originally with the parties in a different context and then
my own schedule didn't permit me to take the plea so I had
Judge Kent do that.

But when I -- when I go back over that plea hearing, and when I think about what has happened in the case since then, I think there is a fair and just reason to set aside Mr. Booker's guilty plea and give him a chance to take that to trial and give the government a chance to prove it if that's where everything is going to go.

First of all, the language the Magistrate used is definitely not the language of the statute. In connection with is not the same thing as in furtherance of, and I did find a couple cases that emphasized that. They were plain error review, and so the court on appeals found there was no basis to overturn the conviction on plain error review, but it did in both cases highlight that the statute, 924(c), requires more than simply in connection with. It's got to be in furtherance of. One is from the Sixth Circuit, and that is an unpublished Sixth Circuit decision, United States against Bedwell 836 F.

App'x 399. And even though they say yes that it was a mistake for the judge at that plea colloquy to use in connection with rather than in furtherance of, they didn't find enough on the record to set it aside in part because nobody called it to the attention of the judge or government at the time, which of course here we have called it to everybody's attention.

And then the other case is from the First Circuit,
United States against Delgado-Hernandez, 420 F.3d 16, a 2005
decision. It goes into a lot more detail as to why in
connection with is not the same thing as in furtherance of, but
also in that case why there wasn't a basis for plain error
vacatur.

But here both times the Magistrate talks with Mr. Booker about those elements, as I indicated earlier, he uses the phrase in connection with. And when he specifically asks Mr. Booker for his view of what was true on the factual basis, he focuses, first of all, only on November 22, 2020, not the earlier October delivery. And he says, did you possess that pistol in connection with the drug dealing charged in both of those earlier counts? And Mr. Booker says yes. But that means he hasn't really come forward and admitted even in the plea colloquy everything that the government expects to put in evidence.

And even the government's proffer during the plea colloquy was somewhat limited on the firearm itself. When I

look at page 11 and 12 for example, you know, there is a focus certainly on the language of the intercepted call about taking the cheese to the guy in Detroit, and there is video found which had a large amount of cash as well as a pistol in his possession. That's going to be part of the government's proofs presumably, but that's not something that the Magistrate specifically asked Mr. Booker to affirm. He simply asked him, do you agree the government would be able to produce that evidence? And the Defendant said yes. And that, to me, is different.

Beyond that there isn't a lot in the description of what happened or what the nature and circumstances of the Defendant's possession of the firearm was. And in fact, as I recall, there is no discussion of actual recovery of the firearm on November 22. So it's at least possible that the firearm — maybe not probable, but it's at least possible that the firearm was possessed somewhere off site constructively. Who knows.

It's clear that one thing we won't be able to show the jury in proofs is that on November 22, whatever possession

Mr. Booker had, if any, of a firearm was in connection with three kilograms of cocaine because there weren't any -- or there wasn't three kilograms of cocaine. It was the smaller quantity of crack cocaine. But one of the factors the jury is going to be asked to consider in weighing in furtherance of, is

the circumstances of where the firearm was recovered. And here, No. 1, it wasn't recovered, and No. 2, to the extent it was in the residence in Mr. Booker's possession on November 22, it was no longer with three kilograms of drugs.

So I think under the circumstances when we have a chance to pull back the plea we are not going forward convicting and sentencing and then potentially going up on plain error review or otherwise, but we have a Defendant who says, wait a minute, the ground has changed on me now, and we have a plea colloquy that is a little thin, all things considered, on a charge that has an array of proofs a little unusual for that kind of a charge anyway. I think the fair and just thing to do is allow Mr. Booker to withdraw the plea. So I do intend to and will grant Mr. Booker's motion with respect to not only Count 2, the possession with intent to distribute cocaine, but also the 924(c) possession of a firearm in furtherance of drug trafficking.

I am not granting the motion with respect to the conspiracy in Count 1 or the felon in possession of ammunition in Count 3.

So there is two charges left, Counts 2 and 4. It sounds like the government intends to move to dismiss Count 2 and proceed with Count 4, but I'll let the parties tell me where we're going to go on that. I am sure at this point we don't have a trial date -- well, I don't know if we do or not

on the Co-Defendant. We have a sentencing date I'm sure for 1 2 Mr. Booker. I presume until we get the entire case resolved as to Mr. Booker one way or the other it would be most sensible to 3 wait to sentence. Do you think so, Mr. Roth? 4 MR. ROTH: I agree, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: And Ms. Nieuwenhuis? 6 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I agree, as well. 7 THE COURT: Okay. So I'll ask Ms. Bourque to remove 8 the sentencing hearing. Do either of you know, and it's 9 probably going to be Mr. Roth most likely, where are we on the 10 trial date for the Co-Defendant? 11 MR. ROTH: We don't yet have one, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: We don't. Is that Mr. Cartwright? 13 MR. ROTH: It is, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: I see. Mr. Green's client? 15 MR. ROTH: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Well, this doesn't involve 17 Ms. Nieuwenhuis directly, but can I just ask you for a quick 18 update on Cartwright? I think we have a hearing next week 19 provisionally. Do you expect we'll need it? 20 MR. ROTH: I do not. Mr. Green is coming to the 21 office to pick up the requested material tomorrow. We believe 22 23 it's going very well. THE COURT: Either way hopefully then we'll be able to 24 put a trial date on that would apply to both -- both of the 25

remaining Defendants. 1 MR. ROTH: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Is there anything else 3 that we can or should do today from either side's perspective? 4 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I don't believe so, Your Honor. 5 MR. ROTH: I do want to clarify. 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 MR. ROTH: And I need to look at the procedure of 8 While we certainly will be dismissing the 500-plus grams 9 for Count 2, I think at the end of the day the intent would be 10 to go to trial on a similar count without specifying a minimum 11 amount. So there would still be a possession with intent to 12 distribute. It would not have the 500 grams associated. 13 THE COURT: And presumably you'd have to reindict on 14 that? 15 MR. ROTH: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: I see. Okay. Well, what I'll do is enter 17 the order today making it clear that the guilty pleas on Counts 18 2 and 4 are withdrawn but not on Counts 1 and 3, and then if 19 you go forward with a new indictment or if there is another 20 resolution the parties can let me know. Otherwise, we'll just 21 22 move forward with the scheduling. 23 MR. ROTH: Thank you, Your Honor. MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Thank you. 25

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THE CLERK: All rise, please. Court is adjourned.
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                    (Proceeding concluded, 10:43 a.m.)
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## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Paul G. Brandell, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the within entitled and numbered cause on the date hereinbefore set forth; and I do further certify that the foregoing transcript has been prepared by me or under my direction.

## /s/ Paul G. Brandell

Paul G. Brandell, CSR-4552, RPR, CRR
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